

Product Specification Sheet

**Cat. SP-54557-1 Caloxin 2A1**

**SIZE:** 1 mg

Caloxins are a class of peptide sequences which bind to and inhibit the extracellular domains of transmembrane PMCA pumps. Caloxins are discovered by random screening, and a recent review describes a number of different candidates. Caloxins are named using a three-character code, XYZ, such as Caloxin 2A1, Caloxin 1B1, or Caloxin 1C2. The three-character code represents:

•X - a number 1-5 corresponding to the particular extracellular domain the peptide targets.

•Y - a letter, A, B, or C, describing how the sequence was discovered (A- random screening against synthetic peptides; B- random screening against purified PMCA; C- random mutation of an existing caloxin)

•Z - a serial number. For example, Caloxin 1C2 targets the first extracellular domain, was obtained through mutagenesis (of Caloxin 1B1, as it happens), and is the second such sequence to be discovered.

Caloxin 2A1 is active at an extracellular site, the peptide can simply be added exogenously to inhibit the plasma membrane calcium ATPase (PMCA).

Related peptides: Caloxin 1A1 and Caloxin 3A1

**Source of Peptide**

Caloxin 2A1	Val-Ser-Asn-Ser-Asn-Trp-Pro-Ser-Phe-Pro-Ser-Ser-Gly-Gly-Gly-NH2
MW	1478.55
CAS	
Formula	
Disulfide Bridge	

**Form & Storage of Antibodies/Peptide Control**

**Storage**

**Short-term:** unopened, undiluted liquid vials at -200C and powder at 4oC or -20oC..

**Long-term:** at -20C or below in suitable aliquots after reconstitution. Do not freeze and thaw and store working, diluted solutions.

**Stability:** 6-12 months at -20oC or below.

**Shipping:** 4oC for solutions and room temp for powder

**General References:** (1) Szewczyk (2008) Eur. J. Physiol. 456, 255-266; Chaudhary J (2001) AJPCP 280, C1027; Hofer J (2003) Cell Sci. 116, 1527

\*This product is for in vitro research use only.

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